HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE NINTH
LANCERS

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Her Majesty the Queen

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HISTORICAL RECORDS,

OF THE

British Army

Comprising the

History of every Regiment

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

By Richard Cannon Esqr.

Adjutant Generals Office, Horse Guards.

London

Printed by Authority:

1837.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.,

—— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

—— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

—— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

—— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

—— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PREFACE.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under

their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have

served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit du Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, "firm as the rocks of their native shore;" and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers,—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

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NINTH or QUEENS ROYAL LANCERS.

(Per Current Military Records)

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE NINTH,

OR

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS;

LANCERS:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1715,

AND OF ITS

SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO 1841.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A PLATE OF THE UNIFORM.

LONDON.

JOHN W PARKER, WEST STRAND

MDCCCXL

LONDON:
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

THE NINTH,

OR

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL

LANCERS,

BEAR ON THEIR APPOINTMENTS THE WORD

"PENINSULA,"

AS AN HONORARY INSCRIPTION TO COMMEMORATE THEIR SERVICES

IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

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PRINT.

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE NINTH,

OR,

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS;

LANCERS.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF LANCERS is the first cavalry corps, now in the service, raised after the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, when King William III. saw his efforts to preserve the balance of power in Europe followed by peace, and himself acknowledged as King of England by all Europe. 1715

Two regiments of cuirassiers, and fourteen of dragoons, which had been raised during the wars of Queen Anne, were disbanded at the peace of

1715 Utrecht, when the army was placed on a low establishment. Many well-disposed persons viewed the proceedings of the court at this period (1712, 1713, and 1714) with alarm, and concluding that the dictates of natural affection had biassed the Queen in favour of her brother, the Pretender, who was designated the Chevalier de St. George, they were apprehensive of civil war and papal domination. Her Majesty's decease, however, occurred (1st August, 1714), before any plan in favour of the Pretender was ripe for execution; and the peaceful accession of the Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of King George I., did not appear to render an augmentation of the army necessary. The state of party was, however, such as to render the government of the country a matter of difficulty and embarrassment; the adherents of the Stuart dynasty were numerous, and, the people being divided in their political feelings, as Whigs and Tories, the Jacobites resolved to avail themselves of these party-jealousies, and to endeavour to place the Pretender on the throne.

During the summer of 1715, while the Par- 1715
liament was impeaching the ministry of the late Queen Anne of high treason, on account of the measures pursued to procure the peace of Utrecht, tumultuous proceedings of the populace took place in various parts of the country, and information was received of measures taken abroad to favour the designs of the Chevalier de St. George. On the 20th of July, when the King went to the House of Peers to give the Royal assent to some bills, His Majesty informed the Parliament that a rebellion was actually begun at home, and the nation was threatened with an invasion from abroad. Measures to meet the danger were immediately adopted, and a clause, offering a reward of one hundred thousand pounds to such person as should seize the Pretender dead or alive, was added to a bill for the better security of His Majesty's person. The want of a more numerous body of troops for the defence of the crown and kingdom was seriously experienced at this important crisis, and commissions were immediately issued for restoring Major-General Pepper's regiment (now Eighth Hussars) and for raising seven-

1715 teen additional regiments of dragoons and thirteen of foot*

The first of the new regiments of dragoons embodied on this emergency was commanded by Major-General Owen Wynne, who had raised a regiment of foot for the service of Queen Anne in 1705, which regiment was disbanded in 1713.

Major-General Wynne's regiment of dragoons, (now the Ninth, or the Queen's Royal Lancers,) was raised in the southern counties of England, and great success appears to have

---

* The following regiments were raised on this occasion, viz.—

Dragoons.

Wynne's	now 9th	Gore's	now 10th
Honeywood's	„ 11th	Bowles's	„ 12th
Munden's	„ 13th	Dormer's	„ 14th

Churchill's,	disbanded in 1718.	Stanhope's,	disbanded in 1718.
Sir Robert Rich's	do.	Molesworth's	do.
Tyrrell's	do.	Newton's	do.
Palmer's	do.	Lord Montjoy's	do.
Ferrers's	do.	Morris's	do.
Labouchetiere's	do.		

Foot.

Hotham's,	disbanded in 1718.	Lucas's,	disbanded in 1718.
Grant's (of Grant)	do.	Lord Tyrawley's	do.
Devourgay's	do.	Mqs. of Montandre's	do.
Pocock's	do.	Creighton's	do.
Wittewrong's	do.	Fielding's	do.
Vesey's	do.	Kane's	do.
Nassau's	do.		

attended the recruiting of the corps; its ranks 1715
were completed in a short period, and it was quartered at Bedford and other towns in the vicinity of that city, where experienced officers were employed to bring the corps into a state of discipline so as to be fit for active service as speedily as possible.

The regiment consisted of six troops, commanded by the following officers:—

Captains.	*Lieutenants.*	*Cornets.*
Owen Wynne, Col.	I. Crawford, Cap. Lt.	Owen Wynne.
H. Pearson, Lt.-Col.	Wm. Witherington.	William Carleton.
John Dunbar, Major.	Edw. Whitney.	Lewes Folliot.
Lord Leslie.	Wm. Humphreys.	James Hill.
—— Knox.	Jacob Warnes.	—— Pemberton.
Henry Smith.	Gustavus Hamilton.	Christr. Adams.

While the regiment was being embodied and brought into a state of discipline, the agitation of the nation increased, and many men were driven by apprehension, and by the severe treatment they received from some of the intemperate supporters of the Protestant succession, to espouse a line of politics which they otherwise never would have adopted. The friends of the Chevalier de St. George were secretly encouraged by Louis XIV.,

1715 who cherished the ambition of replacing the Stuart dynasty upon the British throne; sums of money were supplied by the French monarch for the Pretender's use, and an armament was prepared for his service in the port of Havre. The death of Louis XIV., on the 1st of September, deprived the Jacobites of foreign aid; they had, however, proceeded too far to retreat with safety; and the Earl of Mar having raised the standard of the Pretender on the 6th of September, at Braemar, he was joined by a number of the clans, and was soon at the head of ten thousand men. He was opposed by the royal troops in Scotland under the Duke of Argyle.

While the opposing armies confronted each other in Scotland, WYNNE'S Dragoons marched from Bedford to Derby and Manchester, where they arrived towards the end of October. In the mean time fifteen hundred Scots rebels, commanded by Brigadier-General Mackintosh, had crossed the Frith of Forth to the Lothian side, ravaged East and Mid Lothian, and afterwards advanced to Kelso, to join some English insurgents under Lord Kenmuir, and others, who had

taken arms in favour of the Chevalier de St. George. General Foster afterwards took command of this portion of the rebel army, and penetrated into Lancashire, when many of the Scots returned to their own country. The remainder were joined by about twelve hundred men in Lancashire, and they took possession of *Preston.* While these events were taking place, three troops of WYNNE's Dragoons marched from Derby to Warrington, and the regiment was ordered to advance against the rebels; the corps destined for this service consisted of the Third Horse (now Second Dragoon Guards), the NINTH, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Stanhope's (afterwards disbanded) Dragoons, and the Twenty-sixth regiment of Foot,—the whole commanded by Major-General Wills. 1715

On the morning of the 12th of November this little army advanced towards *Preston;* in the afternoon of the same day they arrived in front of the town, and drove back the rebel piquets. The insurgents appeared to have determined on a desperate defence, and had thrown up entrenchments, erected barricades, and planted cannon at the avenues of the town.

1715 The Twenty-sixth regiment was directed to storm the avenue leading to Wigan; and Captain Smith, a lieutenant, cornet, and fifty men of WYNNE'S Dragoons, with a similar detachment from the other Dragoon regiments, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Pearson of the NINTH, were directed to support the Cameronians. At the same time the avenue leading to Lancaster was to be attacked by the NINTH and Fourteenth Dragoons, dismounted, and commanded by Brigadier-Generals Dormer and Munden. The attack was made with signal gallantry, and the NINTH and Fourteenth evinced the firmness and intrepidity of veterans; they gained the end of the town; but were unable to force the entrenchments and barricades for want of cannon, and being exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, they withdrew a short distance. The attack was, however, persevered in; the houses were set on fire, and as the devouring element spread from house to house, the soldiers advanced, and kept up a sharp fire of musketry. Night coming on, the work of destruction was stayed, but was renewed on the following day, when the rebels,

divided among themselves, and alarmed at the 1715
fury of the royal forces, beat a parley; and on the arrival of additional troops, under Major-General Carpenter, they surrendered at discretion. The loss of the regiment on this occasion was six men and fifteen horses killed; one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, twenty-one soldiers, and fifteen horses wounded.

The regiment was subsequently stationed at Warrington; in the mean time, the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland; but being unable to assemble forces capable of opposing the troops under the Duke of Argyle, he fled to France with the leaders of the rebellion, in January, 1716, and the common people retired to their homes.

In April, 1716, WYNNE's Dragoons marched 1716
from Warrington to Winchester; in September they were reviewed, near Petersfield, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George II.); and in January, 1717, they were 1717
employed on the coast duty in Sussex. Their establishment at this period was six troops, mustering two hundred and ninety-seven officers and men, and the expense of the regiment was estimated at £12,849 13*s.* per annum.

1718 The rebellion having been suppressed, and the men who had violated the laws of their country brought to punishment, the King reduced the strength of the army; and WYNNE'S Dragoons, after receiving the thanks of their sovereign for their good conduct, were directed to proceed to Ireland. The regiment marched to Bristol in June, 1718, where it embarked in transports, and crossing the channel to Ireland, was stationed in that country until the reign of King George III. during which time it was employed in the ordinary duties of home service, and in maintaining internal tranquillity in that part of the United Kingdom.

1719 In July, 1719, Major-General Owen Wynne was removed to the Fifth Horse, now Fourth Dragoon Guards, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the NINTH Dragoons by Brigadier-General JAMES CROFTS, (natural son of James, Duke of Monmouth,) from a newly-raised regiment of dragoons, which had been disbanded a few months previously.

1720 After commanding the regiment thirteen years, Major-General Crofts died on the 12th of March, 1732; and King George II. conferred the colo-

nelcy on Richard, Viscount Molesworth, who was 1732
removed, in 1737, to the Fifth Dragoons, and was 1737
succeeded in the colonelcy of the NINTH by Brigadier-General John Cope from the Fifth Foot. This officer commanded the regiment four years, during which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and, in 1741, he was removed to 1741
the Seventh Dragoons.

The colonelcy appears to have remained vacant 1742
nine months; and in May, 1742, it was conferred on Lieut.-Colonel John Brown, from the King's Regiment of Horse, now First Dragoon Guards. This officer only commanded the NINTH eleven months, and was removed to the Fifth Horse in April, 1743, when he was succeeded by Colonel 1743
Henry de Grangue from the Thirtieth Foot.

Major-General de Grangue having commanded 1749
the regiment six years, was removed in November, 1749, to the Fourth Irish Horse, (now Seventh Dragoon Guards,) and was succeeded by Lieut.-General George Reade from the Ninth Foot.

The following particulars respecting the cos- 1751
tume and guidons of the NINTH Dragoons have been extracted from the clothing warrant of King George II., dated the 1st of July, 1751:—

1751 COATS,—scarlet; double-breasted; without lappels; lined with buff; slit sleeves, turned up with buff; the button-holes ornamented with narrow white lace; the buttons of white metal, set on two and two; a long slash pocket in each skirt, and a white worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOAT AND BREECHES,—buff colour.

HATS,—three-cornered cocked-hats, bound with silver lace, and ornamented with a white metal loop and a black cockade.

BOOTS,—of jacked leather, reaching to the knee.

CLOAKS,—of scarlet cloth, with a buff cape, and lined with buff shalloon; the buttons set on two and two upon white frogs or loops, with a blue stripe down the centre.

HORSE FURNITURE,—of buff cloth; the holster caps and housings having a border of white lace, with a blue stripe down the centre; IX. D. embroidered upon the housings on a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles; $\overset{\text{II.}}{G.R.}$ embroidered on the holster caps, with a crown over it and IX. D. underneath.

OFFICERS,—distinguished by silver lace; their 1751
coats and waistcoats bound with silver embroidery; the button-holes worked with silver; and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

QUARTER-MASTERS,—to wear a crimson sash round the waist.

SERJEANTS,—to have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder straps; silver arguillettes; and buff and blue worsted sashes tied round the waist.

DRUMMERS AND HAUTBOYS,—clothed in buff, lined and turned up with red, and ornamented with white lace, having a blue stripe down the centre; red waistcoats and breeches.

GUIDONS,—the first, or King's, guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon droit* underneath; the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and IX. D. in silver characters on a buff ground in a compartment in the second and third corners. The second and third guidons to be of buff silk; in the centre IX. D. in silver characters on a

1751 crimson ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk; the white horse on a scarlet ground in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and the rose and thistle conjoined upon a red ground in the second and third corners.

1756 Lieut.-General Reade died on the 28th of March, 1756, and the colonelcy of the NINTH Dragoons was conferred on Colonel John Jorden from the Fifteenth Foot. This officer died on the 21st of May following, and was succeeded by Colonel Philip Honeywood from the Twentieth Foot, who commanded the regiment three years, during which time he was promoted to the rank

1759 of major-general; and in April, 1759, he was removed to the Fourth Irish Horse, now Seventh Dragoon Guards, and the colonelcy of the NINTH Dragoons was conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Henry Whitley from the Tenth Dragoons.

1771 Lieut.-General Whitley died in January, 1771; and King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the NINTH Dragoons on Major-General James Johnston from the lieut.-colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons, who was removed to the First Irish Horse, now Fourth Dragoon Guards, in 1775, and

was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Flower Mocher 1775
from the Third Dragoon Guards.

At the close of the American War, in 1783, 1783
the NINTH underwent a change of clothing and equipment, and the regiment was constituted a corps of LIGHT DRAGOONS; a change which the other dragoon regiments raised during the reign of King George I. also underwent at the same time. The value of Light Cavalry had become more appreciated than formerly, and the excellent qualities of that arm have since been fully developed in continental warfare in Europe, as well as in colonial territories in distant climes.

In 1784 the clothing of the Light Dragoons 1784
was changed from scarlet to blue.

From the period when the regiment first proceeded to Ireland, in 1718, the government had found it necessary to maintain in that country a numerous and efficient military force to overawe the rebellious spirit of the opponents of the Protestant succession. The hope of effecting the restoration of the Stuart dynasty had become extinct; but a secret antipathy to the existing government had been cherished, and on the breaking out of the French revolution, the spirit 1788

1788 of resistance in Ireland began to assume a more
1793 decided character than formerly. When the
1794 French republicans, after beheading their king
1795 and queen, successfully opposed the armies of the
1796 coalesced powers, and triumphed over every assailant, the malcontents in Ireland became elated with the hope of success; they formed secret associations, commenced a military organization of the people, and applied to the French directory for aid. In December, 1796, a French fleet, with troops on board, arrived in Bantry Bay; but the Irish were not prepared to rise at that time.

1797 The military force in Ireland was increased; the NINTH Dragoons were augmented to seven hundred officers and soldiers; and in the summer of 1797 they were encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, where they were reviewed, in September, by Lieut.-General Sir David Dundas.

1798 In 1798 the Irish malcontents received fresh promises of aid from France; the 22nd of May was appointed for a general rising, and although the leaders were seized and imprisoned, yet the passions of the misguided peasantry had been excited to such a height of fury and madness, that the rebellion broke out, and was accom-

panied by outrages of a most horrid and diabolical 1798
character. During the unnatural warfare which followed, the NINTH Dragoons were actively employed, and they were frequently engaged with the insurgents.

A party of the regiment quartered at *Kilcullen*, under the command of Captain John Beevor, was suddenly attacked during the night between the 23rd and 24th of May. The rebels rushed into the town in crowds; a party beset Captain Beevor's quarters, and a number of them fell upon him in his bed-room; but he was rescued by Corporals Swift and Mc Cuff, who attacked the rebels with signal gallantry, and put them to flight. The dragoons were speedily under arms at the alarm-post; but Corporal Thomas King, one trumpeter, and eight private soldiers, were surrounded at a short distance from the troop: this little band dashed upon the crowds of rebels with the most distinguished heroism, and the corporal and one dragoon cut their passage through and joined the troop bleeding from numerous wounds; the trumpeter and seven dragoons fell in the conflict while gloriously struggling against a host of foes.

1798 Quartermaster Charles King was taken prisoner by the insurgents, and was afterwards shot in the rebel camp for persisting in his loyalty to his sovereign.

On the 24th of May, one troop, commanded by Captain Erskine, was engaged with a numerous body of rebels at *Ballymoor Austis;* the contest was severe, and the soldiers were opposed by such superior numbers, that Captain Erskine, three serjeants, and six rank and file were killed, and seven rank and file were wounded: the dragoons were, however, finally successful, and the insurgents sustained a severe loss in killed and wounded.

On the same day, Cornet Richard Love, and twenty men of the NINTH Dragoons, accompanied by thirty of the Antrim Militia, advanced from Baltinglass to *Stratford-upon-Slaney,* where they encountered between four and five hundred rebels; another small party of soldiers arriving, the troops charged into the town and routed the rebels, who sustained a severe loss. The NINTH Dragoons had several men wounded on this occasion.

The head-quarters were at *Carlow,* under

Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Thomas Mahon; 1798
a party of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, with a few Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers, were also in the town. Three thousand rebels attempted to surprise the place; but were repulsed with the loss of between four and five hundred men killed, and many prisoners, including their leader (Sir William Crosbie, Bart.), who was tried by martial law and hanged. The loss of the NINTH Dragoons was limited to two men killed; two serjeants, one trumpeter, and nine private soldiers, wounded. The regiment received the thanks of the government in public orders for their conduct on this occasion.

One troop, commanded by Captain John West Wilkins, was stationed at *New Ross*, on the confines of Kilkenny, under the command of Major-General Johnson, when the rebels attacked that post with an immense force on the 5th of June. The NINTH formed, with a troop of the Fifth Royal Irish Dragoons, a small squadron under Captain William Irvine of the Fifth. The rebels attacked with great impetuosity; but after a contest of several hours, in which the town was

1798 taken and retaken three times, they were repulsed with prodigious loss. Some sick and convalescent soldiers of the NINTH, under Assistant-Surgeon James Donaghoe, distinguished themselves in repulsing every attack of the insurgent bands on the barracks. The regiment had four rank and file killed; Captain Wilkins, one serjeant, one trumpeter, and eight rank and file, wounded.

Four troops of the regiment were engaged on the 18th of June, with other forces under Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet, in driving a body of rebels from the town of *Castle Comer*. On the following day a sharp action was fought at *Kilcomney Hill;*—on these occasions the insurgent bands lost seven hundred men, the regiment lost a considerable number of men and horses on both these occasions.

The rebels having established themselves at *Vinegar Hill*, near Enniscorthy, made this spot the scene of many cruel tragedies enacted on hundreds of Protestants who fell into their hands; and two troops of the NINTH Dragoons, commanded by Captain Martin, formed part of the force which attacked this post on the 21st of June,

when the insurgents were driven from their strong- 1798
hold with immense slaughter, and the loss of fourteen pieces of artillery, many small arms, and a quantity of plunder collected from the neighbouring towns and gentlemen's houses. The regiment lost, on this occasion, three rank and file killed; two serjeants, one trumpeter, and eight rank and file, wounded.

On the 23rd of June a detachment, under Lieut. James Lewes Higgins, and some yeomanry, were engaged at *Leiglin* with a body of rebels who had escaped from Wexford, on which occasion the dragoons sabred sixty opponents. On the following day a squadron, under Major Richard Donaldson, had a sharp encounter with a numerous body of rebels near *Sharkill*, when the insurgents sustained a very severe loss.

From this period the rebels were deprived of all hope of final success, many of them kept together, and were chased from place to place, and forced to submit themselves to the laws. The French attempted to revive the contest, by sending General Humbert with a thousand men to Ireland; they were, however, made prisoners, and the rebellion was suppressed.

1801 On the decease of General Mocher, in 1801, the colonelcy was conferred by King George III. on Major-General Sir James St. Clair-Erskine, Baronet, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, from the late Sussex Fencible Cavalry.

1803 After passing eighty-six years in Ireland the regiment embarked at Dublin, and landed at Liverpool in May, 1803; its establishment was augmented to six hundred and forty rank and file: it proceeded to Romford, and from thence to Ipswich, where it was brigaded with the Seventh Light Dragoons, under the orders of Major-General Lord Paget, now Marquis of Anglesey.

It may be readily conceived that after so long a period of service in Ireland, where the duties on which the regiment was employed occasioned its being much divided and detached, its appearance, movements, and general system, were not such as existed in other regiments of cavalry, which had had the advantages of being concentrated under the superintendence of their officers, and of the frequent inspection of general officers.

1804 These defects were, however, speedily remedied by the zeal and activity of the officers and men

composing the regiment*, and in the summer of 1804
1804 it had so much improved in its appearance and discipline, that it was brought from the Eastern District to Hounslow, and was employed on the King's duty.

In February, 1805, the regiment was aug- 1805
mented to ten troops, and the total number of officers and soldiers amounted to eleven hundred. On the 10th of June it was reviewed, with the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, by His Majesty King George III., attended by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, on Hounslow-Heath. On the 14th of June it was again reviewed by His Majesty on Wimbledon Common, with the two regiments of Life Guards, two troops of Horse Artillery, and two brigades of Artillery, the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, and two brigades of Foot Guards. About the 20th June it marched from Hounslow to Guildford, where it remained until September, when it proceeded to Blatchington and other parts of Sussex, and was employed on the coast duty.

On its arrival in England the regiment underwent a change of equipment. It is included, in the official records, among the heavy dragoon regiments made light in 1783, but it retained some of its heavy dragoon appointments, &c., until it left Ireland.

1806 In the early part of 1806 the regiment was removed to Hythe and Romney; and subsequently to Ramsgate, Sandwich, and other stations in Kent. At this period political events of an important character had transpired in other kingdoms: Buonaparte had triumphed over all resistance in the German empire, and the King of Spain had concluded a treaty with the French Emperor. War between Great Britain and Spain followed; the Spanish possessions in South America were attacked, and *Buenos Ayres* was taken, in June, 1806, by a small force under Major-General Beresford; the British troops were, however, soon afterwards dispossessed, and made prisoners by the Spaniards. The British government decided that a second attack should be made upon this city, and the NINTH Light Dragoons were selected to take part in the enterprise. Eight troops, having transferred their horses to different corps (leaving two troops at Coventry), proceeded to Portsmouth, where they embarked, dismounted, in October, 1806, to share in the contest in South America, with other corps under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and proceeded to Falmouth. After lying in the har-

bour of Falmouth some weeks, the expedition 1806
got under weigh, and sailed into the Channel; it was there discovered that the vessels in which the NINTH had embarked were not calculated for a distant voyage; they put back to Falmouth, and the regiment was transshipped in other vessels, which sailed in November for the Cape of Good Hope; the fleet touched at Port Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, to obtain water: from that place the NINTH pursued their voyage alone, under convoy of the "Nereide" frigate, and in seven weeks reached the river La Plata.

In January, 1807, Brigadier-General Sir 1807
Samuel Auchmuty arrived in the river La Plata, and landed with the Seventeenth Light Dragoons, Twenty-first Light Dragoons (detachment), Royal Artillery and Engineers, Fortieth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-fifth, Rifle Corps, at Maldonado, on the left bank of the river; which town, with the Island of Gorreti, had been taken possession of by the Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh regiments, under Colonel Backhouse, in October, 1806, in conjunction with the naval squadron under Commodore Sir Home Popham. It was arranged between Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Rear Admiral

1807 Stirling, commanding the fleet, to lay siege to Monte Video, a port on the north side of the river; this fortress and city were taken by assault on the 3rd of February, 1807.

The NINTH Light Dragoons disembarked on the 7th of March; two troops were detached to Colonia, a town on the left bank of the La Plata, nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres; the other troops of the regiment occupied quarters, first in the suburbs, where they encamped,—then in cantonments,—and afterwards in the town, of Monte Video. Much sickness prevailed, and the Spaniards took great pains to induce the soldiers to desert.

At this period the cavalry at Monte Video were the NINTH, Seventeenth, and four troops of the Twentieth Light Dragoons, but little exertion was made to mount them, although horses might have been procured at a small expense; two squadrons of the Seventeenth, a troop of the Twentieth, and a few other men, only, were mounted; to this, among other causes, is to be attributed the unfortunate issue of the expedition; no country can be better adapted to the use of cavalry than the plains of Los Pampas; with a proper and

adequate mounted force, an army has there the 1807
means of supplying its wants, but without horsemen the British force became totally dependent upon its shipping.

Large reinforcements arrived in May, at Monte Video, from the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut.-General Whitelocke and Major-General Leveson Gower arrived also,—the former took the command of the troops. Preparations were then made for the attack of Buenos Ayres, and a landing was effected at Ensenada de Barragon, on the 28th of June; the NINTH Light Dragoons served on foot, and were formed in brigade with four troops, dismounted, of the Sixth Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and the Fortieth and Forty-fifth Regiments of Foot, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Thomas Mahon.

After some fatiguing marches through a country intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the Spanish line of defence beyond the Chuelo was turned by a flank movement, the army arrived in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, and the NINTH Light Dragoons were posted near the central avenue of the city, extending towards the Residencia. In the arrangements for attacking this

1807 populous and wealthy city on the 5th of July, four troops of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, and three troops of the NINTH Light Dragoons, were directed to force one of the central streets, with two six-pounders; and the remaining five troops of the NINTH were to form in reserve in the centre.

Advancing from their several posts in the suburbs, the British troops entered the open streets of the city, and for some time no resistance was met with; but at a given signal the entire population burst from concealment, and the flat roofs and windows of the houses were crowded with the citizens and their armed servants and slaves, who raised a terrific shout, and instantly assailed the British soldiers with a heavy fire of musketry, and with showers of hand-grenades, bricks, and stones. Although thus exposed to a murderous attack from myriads of opponents ensconced behind parapets, the British soldiers pressed forward with astonishing intrepidity. A deep ditch with a battery across the street arrested the progress of the NINTH Light Dragoons and Sixth Dragoon Guards: they rushed forward to storm this formidable barrier with their native ardour and contempt of danger, but

were unable to pass the ditch, which had been 1807
prepared with great labour and skill, and being exposed to a destructive fire the dragoons were ordered to desist. They retired a short distance, and taking post opposite one of the enemy's principal defences, maintained their ground during the remainder of the day. In the mean time several columns of attack had failed; others had succeeded, and some advantage had been gained, but with the loss of about two thousand five hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The loss of the NINTH was Veterinary-Surgeon Landers, and three private dragoons, killed; Lieutenant Cornwall, two serjeants, one trumpeter, and twenty-one rank and file, wounded; also several men missing.

Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, imagining the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which appeared so absolutely hostile, would prove of little advantage to Great Britain, relinquished the object of the expedition, acceded to a treaty, and vacated the place, for which he was afterwards tried by a general court-martial and cashiered.

From Buenos Ayres the NINTH proceeded to

1807 Monte Video, and embarking from thence for England, arrived at Portsmouth in November. On the voyage the fleet was separated from the convoy in a gale of wind off the Azores: one of the transports (the James and Rebecca), having on board Captains Rathbone and Savage, and Lieutenants Handley and Horsburg, was wrecked in Mount's Bay, on the coast of Cornwall, by mistaking the Channel lights. The vessel struck the rocks about eleven o'clock at night, and yielded to the force of the sea by going to pieces about eleven on the following day; but the interval had been well employed: such were the order and regularity maintained by the officers on board, that a considerable number of persons had been safely conveyed to the shore by the communication of a hawser and traveller, established with the assistance of the Cornish people, who came down upon hearing guns of distress. The officers and soldiers gained the shore with difficulty, excepting Serjeant Hall, and twenty-eight private dragoons, who were lost on this melancholy occasion. The arms, baggage, accoutrements, and clothing of the two troops were

lost; the men who escaped having left their 1807
clothing on the wreck, and many of them gaining the shore almost in a state of nudity.

After their return from South America, the 1808
NINTH proceeded to Guildford, and from thence to Hounslow in the month of June, when, having recruited their numbers of men and horses, the regiment entered upon the King's duty.

In the summer of 1809, the British Govern- 1809
ment having resolved to attack Holland, which had become a republic subject to France, six troops were selected to take part in this service. A powerful armament was prepared, and the land force was placed under the orders of General the Earl of Chatham.

The six troops of the NINTH selected for this enterprise embarked at Portsmouth in July, leaving four troops in England. A landing was effected on the Dutch island of *Walcheren*, situated near the mouth of the Scheldt, and the town of Flushing was besieged. The NINTH having landed, were actively employed during the progress of the siege, and after the capture of the town they were stationed on the island. The delay which had

1809 taken place had given the enemy time to prepare for a vigorous defence, and the unhealthy climate of Walcheren having produced a pestilential fever among the troops, the object of the expedition was abandoned, and the fleet returned to England. Four troops of the NINTH landed at Plymouth in October; the other two remained on the island of Walcheren until December, when they were withdrawn, and proceeded to England to join the regiment. The unhealthy climate of that island occasioned the regiment the loss of one hundred and fifty-two men by the Walcheren fever.

1811 The NINTH remained in England recruiting their numbers until the summer of 1811, when six troops were selected to proceed to the Peninsula, where a British force, commanded by Lord Wellington, was aiding the Spanish and Portuguese patriots in their attempts to deliver themselves from the tyrannical power of Buonaparte. Four troops embarked from Plymouth, and arrived at the capital of Portugal in July, the other two followed, leaving four troops in England.

After a short halt to refresh the men and horses on their landing, the NINTH marched to

the Alentejo, and joined the army, which had 1811
retired a few weeks previously from before *Badajoz*, in consequence of the want of sufficient means to reduce that fortress. Lord Wellington, leaving a division of cavalry, ten thousand infantry, and four brigades of artillery in the Alentejo, under Lieut.-General Rowland Hill, proceeded with the army to the province of Beira, with the design of availing himself of the first favourable opportunity for besieging Ciudad Rodrigo. The NINTH Light Dragoons were left in the Alentejo; they were formed in brigade with the Thirteenth Light Dragoons and Second Hussars, King's German legion, under the command of Major-General Long.

In October, Lieut.-General Hill was directed to advance from the vicinity of Portalegre towards the Spanish frontier, and the NINTH were employed in this operation. A body of French troops, commanded by General Girard, having halted at *Aroyo de Molino*,—a village situate in a plain behind a ridge of rocks rising in the form of a crescent,—Lieut.-General Hill advanced against this force. By long marches performed during cold, wet, and stormy weather, the British arrived

1811 in the vicinity of the village at day-break on the morning of the 28th of October; and a violent storm of rain, with a thick mist, concealed their approach. The French infantry were assembling outside the village to commence their march; the baggage was being loaded; the horses of their rear-guard were unbridled and tied to some olive-trees; and General Girard was waiting at his quarters for his horse, when suddenly a loud and terrifying shout alarmed them, and the next moment the Seventy-first and Ninety-second British regiments charged into the village, capturing much baggage and many prisoners. The French dragoons fought their way out of the village with loss, and drew up near their infantry, which formed two squares. The British pressed furiously upon their opponents; their artillery opened a heavy fire on the enemy's squares; the Thirteenth Light Dragoons seized the French artillery, and the NINTH Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain George Gore, with the Second German Hussars, charged and overthrew the hostile cavalry with the most distinguished gallantry. The French were completely overpowered; their columns

attempted to escape, by scaling the almost inac- 1811
cessible rocks, but were pursued, and many prisoners captured. The French general, Brune, endeavoured to escape in his carriage, but was overtaken by a few men of the NINTH Light Dragoons; he shot the two first dragoons who attacked him, and afterwards delivered up his sword to a trumpeter named Martin. Colonel the Prince d'Aremberg was captured, with a thousand other officers and soldiers; also all their artillery, baggage, a quantity of corn, and some treasure.

Lieut.-General Hill, speaking, in his despatch, of the troops employed in this enterprise, stated: —"No praise of mine can do full justice to their "admirable conduct; the patience and good-will "shown by all ranks during forced marches in the "worst of weather; their strict attention to the "orders they received; the precision with which "they moved to the attack, and their obedience "to command during the action; in short, the "manner every one has performed his duty from "the first commencement of the operation, merits "my warmest thanks."

Continuing to form part of the force under

1811 Lieut.-General Rowland Hill, the NINTH Light Dragoons were associated with the services of that division during the winter of 1811 and the early
1812 part of 1812; but they were not brought into contact with the enemy.

When Lord Wellington, after capturing Ciudad Rodrigo by storm in January, 1812, traversed the country towards Spanish Estremadura, with the view of undertaking the siege of *Badajoz*, the capital of that province, the NINTH Light Dragoons formed part of the covering army. They advanced, in March, from the vicinity of Albuquerque, upon *Merida*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, situate on a rising ground on the river Guadiana. Near this place the regiment had a sharp skirmish with the body of the enemy's cavalry, and Serjeant-Major Dunwoody took a French colonel prisoner.

From Merida the regiment advanced, with the remainder of Lieut.-General Hill's corps, upon Almendralejos, to cover the troops before Badajoz, which fortress was taken by storm during the night between the 6th and 7th of April. After the capture of this fortress, Lord Wellington aban-

doned his design of invading Andalusia, and 1812
marched towards Beira, where his arrangements had been disconcerted from the want of activity and firmness on the part of some of the officers left in command on that frontier, and the French Marshal Marmont was ravaging the province with great cruelty. The NINTH Light Dragoons were left in Estremadura under Lieut.-General Hill, and were engaged in a skirmish at *Polomor* on the 22nd of May.

Towards the end of July, Brigadier-General L'Allemand advanced with two regiments of French dragoons and one of chasseurs, drove a Portuguese piquet from Hinojosa, forced four Portuguese squadrons to retire from *Ribera*, and advanced on Villa Franca. The NINTH Light Dragoons moved forward from Villa Franca to meet the enemy, and several corps were put in motion to intercept his retreat; but he fell back on Ribera without much loss. At this place the French were attacked by Major-General Long's brigade, and driven back upon Llera, with the loss of fifty men and many horses. The NINTH Light Dragoons signalized themselves on this

1812 occasion, and Major-General Long spoke of their conduct in terms of commendation, particularly the gallantry of a detachment of the regiment under Lieutenant Benjamin Handley; the loss of the regiment was three rank and file wounded, and three taken prisoners.

After the signal victory gained by Lord Wellington at Salamanca, Lieut.-General Hill advanced into the centre of Spain, and he arrived at Toledo in September; he subsequently occupied a line from Toledo to Aranjuez, and sent his cavalry forward to Belmonte; but in October, when the concentration of the French forces rendered it necessary for the Marquis of Wellington to withdraw from before the castle of Burgos, this movement was followed by the retrograde of Lieut.-General Hill's corps. The NINTH Light Dragoons were engaged in a skirmish at *Ocaña* on the 25th of October, and had twelve men taken prisoners; and after a retrograde movement of many miles they joined the main army near Salamanca.

The Marquis of Wellington occupied a position behind the river Tormes, and from the 9th

to the 15th of November, the NINTH Light Dragoons were engaged in repeated skirmishes with the enemy at *Alba de Tormes*, in which they had seven men wounded and nine taken prisoners. They subsequently formed part of the rear-guard when the army retired to Ciudad Rodrigo, and had numerous rencounters with the French. The regiment also lost many horses from exposure to inclement weather and scarcity of forage. 1812

In the spring of 1813, the regiment was directed to transfer its horses to other corps and return to England. It afterwards proceeded to Lisbon dismounted, and embarking at Belem on the 17th of April, arrived at Deptford in May, and landed on the 17th of that month. 1813

On the 4th of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morland, who had been Major in the regiment from February, 1810, exchanged from the Fiftieth Regiment (to which he had been promoted by purchase in October, 1812) with Lieutenant-Colonel Chabot: Lieutenant-Colonel Morland assumed the command of the Ninth on its arrival from the Peninsula, and by his zeal and activity, with the assistance of his officers, and the support of his colonel, the regiment was re-

1813 cruited, remounted, and trained in so superior a manner as to be again fit for service in the following year.

1814 The regiment remained in England upwards of twelve months, during which time the gigantic power of Buonaparte was overthrown, and this ambitious potentate, who had subdued kingdoms and dictated laws to empires, was driven from the throne he had usurped; peace was restored to Europe, and in July, 1814, the establishment of the NINTH was reduced from ten to eight troops.

In November following the regiment embarked at Bristol for Ireland, but was detained so long by contrary winds, that on landing at the Cove of Cork towards the end of December, the greater part of the horses were lame from fever in the feet, and rendered unfit for service.

1815 Few months elapsed before the return of Buonaparte to France re-kindled the flame of war in Europe; and in May, 1815, the regiment returned to England; it embarked at Dublin on the 4th, and landed at Liverpool on the 7th of that month.

The officers and soldiers had arrived in England in the expectation of taking part in the

war on the continent, and they were eager for an 1815
opportunity to signalize themselves in conflict with the enemies of their king and country; but the decisive overthrow of the French army at Waterloo, and the restoration of peace, followed in rapid succession, and the NINTH, although perfectly fit and ready for service, were not called upon to proceed abroad.

In this year the regiment was honoured with the royal authority to bear upon its guidons and appointments the word "PENINSULA," in commemoration of its services in Portugal and Spain, under Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

On the 27th of July, 1816, the NINTH Regi- 1816
ment of Light Dragoons was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, on Hounslow Heath, and on the 29th of that month the Commander-in-Chief ordered the following Memorandum to be transmitted to General the Earl of Rosslyn, Colonel of the NINTH Light Dragoons, expressive of His Royal Highness's entire approbation of the appearance of the regiment on that occasion:—

1816 (MEMORANDUM.)

Horse Guards, 29th July, 1816.

It is a great personal gratification to the Commander-in-Chief to have the opportunity of expressing to General the Earl of Rosslyn, and through his Lordship's means, to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Morland, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Ninth Light Dragoons, his entire approbation of the appearance of the regiment, when reviewed on the 27th instant.

The condition of the horses, the uniformity and excellence of the appointments, the horsemanship of the officers and men, and above all, the regularity and precision of their movements, indicate a general attention and exertion which reflect much credit on every individual belonging to the regiment.

(Signed) RALPH DARLING,
D. A. General.

The experience acquired during the war, of the value and importance of cavalry equipped with LANCES, which weapon had been laid aside by the British horse about two hundred years, and by the foot upwards of one hundred, led to the resumption of that weapon in 1816. The lance was formerly carried by noblemen, knights, and heavy horsemen of the first class, who were equipped with cuirasses, helmets, and other defensive arms.

On the 19th of September, the authority of 1816
the Prince Regent was granted for the NINTH, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments of Light Dragoons to be armed and equipped as *Lancers*, and in consequence of that arrangement to discontinue the carbine. From this period the regiment was designated the NINTH LANCERS.

In August, 1821, the establishment was re- 1821
duced from eight to six troops.

The regiment remained in Great Britain until 1823
June, 1823, when it embarked at Bristol and Bideford, for Ireland; it remained in that part of the United Kingdom nearly three years, and embarked in March, 1826, for Scotland. After 1826
landing at Port Patrick, the NINTH LANCERS were stationed in Scotland about twelve months; in March, 1827, they commenced their route for 1827
England, and arrived at York in the beginning of April.

On the 6th March, 1828, Colonel Morland * 1828

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* Colonel Charles Morland entered the army on the 6th April, 1796, as a Cornet in the Twelfth Light Dragoons, in which corps he rose to be Captain of a Troop in November, 1799: he was promoted to Major in the Seventeenth Light Dragoons in July, 1809, and exchanged to the Ninth Light Dragoons on the 8th February,

1828 exchanged to the half-pay with Lieut.-Colonel Lord Loughborough, now the Earl of Rosslyn.

During the five succeeding years, the NINTH LANCERS were stationed in England. The uniformly good conduct of the corps in quarters, its appearance, equipment, and discipline, were frequently commended; these qualities, as well as its firm and temperate behaviour when employed in aid of the civil power, procured the regiment the confidence of the government and the approbation of the sovereign.

1810: he was promoted by purchase to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fiftieth Regiment in October, 1812, and again exchanged to the Ninth Light Dragoons on the 4th March, 1813. On the 27th May, 1825, he was appointed one of the Aides-de-camp to His Majesty, King George IV., with the rank of Colonel in the Army: and he exchanged to the half-pay on the 6th March, 1828. He died at Paris on the 14th of June, 1828. During the fifteen years Colonel Morland commanded the Ninth Lancers, he was surpassed by no officer in the most anxious zeal for the honour and excellence of his regiment, and for the good of the service in general. On his appointment to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in March, 1813, on its return from service in the Peninsula, his first efforts were directed to the recruiting of the regiment with eligible men, and to the remounting of the corps with horses suitable to the service. In these duties, by the aid of his officers, he was so successful, that, on the sudden recommencement of hostilities in 1815, the Ninth Light Dragoons were reported fit for active service, and were brought over from Ireland to England in order to be ready to embark for the Continent, if their services had been required. The merits of Colonel Morland entitle him to a place in the Record of his regiment, and his memory will long be cherished in the Ninth Lancers.

The regiment entered upon the King's duty 1830
in April, 1830, and soon after the accession of King William IV. it marched from Hounslow and Hampton Court, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, to St. James's Park, for the inspection of His Majesty, on the 22nd of July: after certain evolutions the officers were dismounted, and severally presented to the King by General the Earl of Rosslyn, the Colonel of the regiment. His Majesty expressed his unqualified approbation of the appearance of the regiment, and was graciously pleased to confer upon it the distinguished title of the "QUEEN'S ROYAL," in honour of His Majesty's Royal Consort, QUEEN ADELAIDE.

In the winter of 1830 the regiment was detached to various parts of the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Somerset, to assist in quelling disturbances, and in the protection of agricultural and other property against incendiarism, and other modes of destruction, to which the deluded labouring classes resorted at this period to an alarming extent: the several troops returned to Hounslow in the beginning of 1831.

1831 The colour of the clothing was changed from blue to scarlet in this year.

1832 In the summer of 1832, the QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS embarked in three divisions for Ireland, and sailing to Dublin, were landed at that city.

1835 After occupying quarters in Ireland nearly three years, the QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS embarked from Dublin on the 14th of May, 1835, and landed at Liverpool on the following day.

1836 In the spring of 1836 they marched to Scotland, and arrived at Edinburgh in May.

1837 On the decease of General the Earl of Rosslyn, in January, 1837, the Colonelcy was conferred on Lieutenant-General Samuel Need.

The head-quarters were removed from Edin-

1838 burgh to Glasgow, in April, 1837; in May, 1838, the regiment commenced its march for England, and proceeding to Leeds, was stationed at that town during the summer months, and in the autumn marched to Nottingham.

1839 From Nottingham the QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS proceeded, in April, 1839, to Ipswich.

The decease of Lieutenant-General Need occurred this year, and he was succeeded in the

Colonelcy by Major-General James Wallace Sleigh, by commission dated the 24th of August, 1839. 1839

In April, 1840, the regiment marched to Hounslow, and took the travelling escort duty for Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It continued on this duty until April, 1841, when it was relieved by the Eleventh Hussars, and proceeded to Dorchester. 1840 1841

From the period of its formation the NINTH, or the Queen's Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lancers, has been an useful corps to the crown and country; it has derived, in common with other regiments, advantage from the superior system of equipment, drill, and evolutions, introduced into the British army during the last fifty years, and to the credit of the officers, its improvement has been so great that it has become conspicuous for its general efficiency,—for the fine and uniform appearance of the men,—and for the quality and condition of the horses.

1841.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

OF

THE NINTH,

OR

QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF

LANCERS.

Owen Wynne,

Appointed 22nd July, 1715.

Owen Wynne obtained a commission in the army of King James II., in the spring of 1688; being of the protestant religion, he espoused the interests of the Prince of Orange at the revolution, and proceeding to Ireland with one of the regiments sent to the relief of Londonderry, he was detached to aid the Inniskilling men in their determined resistance to the power of King James II. When the Inniskilling bands were incorporated into regiments, and taken into King William's service, he obtained a commission in Colonel James Wynne's (afterwards fifth or royal Irish) dragoons. With this corps he served in numerous skirmishes and engagements until after the reduction of the whole of Ireland under the power of King William III. He also served under the King in Flanders, and was appointed lieut.-colonel of the regiment on the 20th July, 1695. He served in the Netherlands under the Duke of Marl-

borough; was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1703; and was commissioned, in 1705, to raise and discipline a regiment of foot, of which he was appointed colonel. In 1706 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and on the 1st of January, 1709, to that of major-general. His regiment of foot served the campaigns of 1710 and 1711 under the great Duke of Marlborough, and that of 1712 under the Duke of Ormond, and was disbanded after the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht; but in 1715, when Jacobin principles had become so prevalent in the nation that an augmentation of the army was necessary for the preservation of the throne, and for maintaining the authority of the law, Major-General Owen Wynne was commissioned to raise a regiment of dragoons, now the NINTH, or QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS, of which he was appointed colonel, and he was instrumental in suppressing the rebellion which broke out in the autumn of that year in favour of the Pretender. In 1719 he was removed to the colonelcy of the fifth horse, now fourth dragoon guards, and on the 10th March, 1726, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was removed to the colonelcy of the royal Irish dragoons, in which corps he had performed his early services, in August, 1732; and he held the command of that regiment until his decease on the 28th of February, 1737. At the time of his demise he was commander-in-chief in Ireland, in the absence of Viscount Shannon; he was also governor of Londonderry, and Culmore-fort, and knight of the shire for the county of Sligo.

James Crofts.

Appointed 6th July, 1719.

This officer was the natural son of the celebrated James Duke of Monmouth, who raised the standard of rebellion in 1685, and was beheaded in July of that year. He entered the army in the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, rose to the rank of colonel in 1706, and in 1718 he succeeded Sir Robert Rich in the command of a regiment of dragoons, which was disbanded in the same year. In 1719 he obtained the colonelcy of the regiment which now bears the title of the Ninth or Queen's Royal Lancers; and in 1727 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He died at his house in Downing-street, London, in March, 1732.

Richard Viscount Molesworth.

Appointed 29th May, 1732.

Richard Nassau Molesworth, being designed by his father for the law, was sent to finish his studies at the Temple; but his active and enterprising mind leading him to prefer the profession of arms, he sold his books on the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, and proceeding to Holland, presented himself to his father's intimate friend, Major-General the Earl of Orkney, with whose regiment (first royal foot) he served as a volunteer several weeks, until his lordship procured him a commission. He served in the Netherlands and Germany, gave signal proof of per-

sonal bravery, talent, and strict attention to duty, and was rewarded with the commission of captain of horse, and appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough. During the heat of the action at *Ramilies*, on the 23rd of May, 1706, the Duke of Marlborough led a body of cavalry to the charge, when some of the leading squadrons of foreign horse being repulsed, fell back in confusion, and riding against his grace, occasioned him, while in the act of leaping a ditch, to be thrown from his horse. Several horsemen rode over the duke as he lay upon the ground; the confederate cavalry retired, leaving him exposed to a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, which was advancing towards him, and the only attendant near was Captain Molesworth, who, with that noble generosity which is inherent in the truly brave, dismounted, delivered his own horse to his grace, and helping him to mount, enabled him to escape; the captain remaining alone to brave the fury of the French troopers. The enemy's cavalry was, however, so intent upon pursuing the duke, that Captain Molesworth escaped with two or three sabre-cuts on the shoulders and arms, and regaining the lines of the confederate army, he recovered the duke's charger from a foreign musketeer, and resumed his station in the suite of his grace. Captain Molesworth's horse proving very spirited, the Duke of Marlborough dismounted to remount his own charger, and while in the act of doing so a cannon-ball struck off the head of Colonel Bringfield, his equerry, who was holding the stirrup.

Captain Molesworth continued to serve with reputation under the great Duke of Marlborough; he was removed from the cavalry to his grace's regiment of foot guards (first), and in May, 1707, he was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel in the second foot guards; in 1710, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a regiment of foot, in succession to Colonel Moore. While sharing the dangers of a siege in Flanders, he was blown up by a mine, but not seriously injured. In 1711 his regiment was ordered to Spain; and at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was disbanded. In 1714 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance in Ireland. In the summer of 1715 he was commissioned, by King George I., to raise a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he served during the rebellion of the Earl of Mar; he was employed under Major-General (afterwards Lord) Carpenter, in the pursuit of the division of the rebel army under General Foster and Brigadier-General Mackintosh, and was wounded at Preston, in Lancashire, where the insurgent bands were forced to surrender at discretion. After the suppression of this rebellion his regiment was sent to Ireland and disbanded, and in 1725 he obtained the colonelcy of the twenty-seventh regiment of foot; his brother died in the same year, and he succeeded to the title of VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, of Swords, in the county of Dublin, and Baron of Philipstown, in the King's county. In 1732 he was appointed colonel of the NINTH dragoons; in 1733 he was sworn a member of the privy council; in 1735 he was pro-

moted to the rank of major-general; and was removed in 1737 to the Fifth, Royal Irish dragoons. His lordship was advanced, in 1739, to the rank of lieut.-general; constituted master-general of the ordnance in Ireland, in 1741; promoted to the rank of general in 1746; appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1751, and advanced to the dignity of a field-marshal in 1757. He died on the 12th of October, 1758.

JOHN COPE.

Appointed 27th June, 1737.

THIS officer was appointed cornet of dragoons in March, 1707, and he had the honour of serving under the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough. In 1715 he obtained the commission of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the second foot-guards, and he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the second troop of horse grenadier guards in April, 1720; in 1721 he was advanced to the rank of colonel. After performing the duty of commanding officer of the horse grenadier guards ten years, King George II. rewarded him, on the 10th of November, 1730, with the colonelcy of thirty-ninth foot, from which he was removed to the fifth foot in 1732, and in 1735 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He served several years on the staff in Ireland; was appointed colonel of the NINTH dragoons in 1737, major-general in 1739, and colonel of the seventh dragoons in 1741. In the summer of 1742 he proceeded to Flanders with the

army under Field Marshal the Earl of Stair; in the beginning of 1743 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; he was at the head of the second line of cavalry at the battle of Dettingen, and his distinguished conduct on that occasion was rewarded with the Order of the Bath. In 1745 he was commander-in-chief in Scotland, and the troops under his immediate command were defeated by the rebels under the young Pretender at Preston-pans; which unfortunate circumstance enabled the rebels to penetrate into England. He died in 1760.

JOHN BROWN.

Appointed 10th May, 1742.

JOHN BROWN was appointed cornet of a regiment of horse on the 5th of August, 1704, and he served several campaigns under John Duke of Marlborough. He was lieut.-colonel of the fourth dragoons several years, and was afterwards removed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the King's horse, now first dragoon guards; on the 10th of May, 1742, he was rewarded with the colonelcy of the NINTH dragoons, from which he was removed, in 1743, to the fifth horse, now fourth dragoon guards. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1754; and to that of lieut.-general in 1758. He died in 1762.

HENRY DE GRANGUE.

Appointed 1st April, 1743.

THIS officer entered the army in the reign of William III., two years before the peace of Ryswick. He served in the wars of Queen Anne, and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the Royal regiment of dragoons. When the contest respecting the succession to the throne of Hungaria and Bohemia involved Europe in another war, he was appointed colonel of a newly-raised regiment which was numbered the sixtieth foot, his commission bearing date the 21st of January, 1741. In October, 1742, he was appointed to the thirtieth foot. On the 1st of April, 1743, he was removed to the NINTH dragoons, and in November, 1749, he obtained the colonelcy of the fourth Irish horse, now seventh dragoon guards, which he retained until his decease, in 1754.

GEORGE READE.

Appointed 1st November, 1749.

GEORGE READE obtained a commission in the army in August, 1703; he served under John Duke of Marlborough; and in June, 1733, he was promoted from major in the first regiment of foot-guards, to the colonelcy of the twenty-ninth regiment of foot; in 1739 he was appointed to the ninth foot. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1743; that of lieut.-general in 1747, and was removed to the NINTH dragoons in 1749. He died in 1756.

JOHN JORDEN.

Appointed 2nd April, 1756.

THIS officer obtained his first commission in December, 1704, and after serving in several corps at home and abroad thirty-six years, he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the tenth dragoons, in February, 1741. In 1748 he was rewarded with the colonelcy of the fifteenth foot; in April, 1756, he was removed to the NINTH dragoons. He died in the following month.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD.

Appointed 22nd May, 1756.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD entered the army in 1735, and was appointed major of the third dragoons in 1741. He proceeded with his regiment to Flanders in 1742, and evinced signal gallantry at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, where his regiment engaged the French household troops, and suffered severely; Major Honeywood received five wounds, and being thought dead he was stripped by some plunderers, and lay in that state six hours on the field of battle. He subsequently revived, and having recovered of his wounds, was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. The rebellion having broken out in Scotland in the autumn of the same year, he returned with his regiment to England, and being employed in the pursuit of the highlanders, overtook their rear-guard on Clifton-moor, when a sharp action ensued, in which he displayed his wonted bravery, and

was wounded in the shoulder. In March, 1752, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1755 King George II. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the twentieth foot; from which he was removed in May of the following year to the NINTH dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in May, 1758; and in 1759 he was appointed colonel of the fourth horse, now seventh dragoon guards.

During the seven years' war, this meritorious officer commanded a brigade of cavalry in Germany under the Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and performed a distinguished part in many skirmishes and general engagements; particularly at the battle of Warbourg, on the 31st of July, 1760, when he led his own regiment to the charge with signal gallantry; the enemy was overthrown, the most dreadful slaughter followed, and many of the French were drowned in attempting to escape across the river Dymel. In December of the same year he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; and, continuing to serve in Germany, he acquired great celebrity, and was commended by the commander-in-chief in his public despatches. After his return to England he was advanced to the rank of general; and a vacancy occurring in the colonelcy of the third dragoon guards in 1782, King George III. conferred that appointment on this distinguished veteran.

General Honeywood was many years governor of Hull; he was also member of parliament for Appleby. He died on the 20th of January, 1785.

Henry Whitley.

Appointed 6th April, 1759.

After a progressive service in the subordinate commissions Henry Whitley was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the tenth dragoons, in 1748, on the appointment of Colonel Jorden to the colonelcy of the fifteenth foot. He obtained the colonelcy of the Ninth dragoons in 1759; was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1761, and to that of lieut.-general in 1770. He died in January, 1771.

James Johnston.

Appointed 17th January, 1771.

James Johnston obtained the commission of cornet in the thirteenth dragoons on the 5th of October, 1736, and was removed in 1739 to the royal dragoons, in which corps he rose to the rank of major, and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the thirteenth dragoons on the 2nd of December, 1754. In April, 1759, he was removed to the first royal dragoons, and proceeding with his regiment to Germany, served in the battles and skirmishes of that and the two succeeding campaigns under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Warbourg, and was wounded at the battle of Campen. In 1762 he was promoted to the local rank of major-general in Germany, and he commanded a brigade of cavalry during the campaign of that year.

He was distinguished alike for the sterner military virtues, for a gentlemanly deportment, and an amiable disposition, which procured him the esteem of all ranks; and on the breaking up of the army on the continent he received a flattering mark of the approbation of the hereditary Prince of Brunswick *,—namely, a valuable gold snuff-box embellished with highly-chased military trophies, accompanied by an autograph letter. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Minorca in 1763, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1770. In the following year this meritorious officer was rewarded with the colonelcy of the NINTH dragoons; in 1774 he was constituted governor of Quebec; and in 1775 he obtained the colonelcy of the first Irish horse (now fourth dragoon guards), in succession to his cousin General James Johnston. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; in 1778 he was removed from the first Irish horse to the sixth Inniskilling dragoons; and was further promoted to the rank of general in 1793; he is stated to have been one of the most celebrated swordsmen of his time. The decease of this distinguished veteran occurred on the 13th of December, 1797, at Hampton, from whence he was removed with great state for interment in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of that month.

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* His Highness was afterwards reigning Duke of Brunswick; he married the Princess Augusta, sister to King George III., and died of wounds received at the battle of Jena in 1808.

Flower Mocher.

Appointed 27th April, 1775.

Flower Mocher was many years an officer in the second troop of horse grenadier guards, in which corps he rose to the rank of captain in 1747, and major in 1754. In 1759 he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the third dragoon guards, at the head of which corps he served in Germany during the seven years' war, and was at several general engagements and skirmishes, where his regiment distinguished itself. His excellent conduct was rewarded by King George III., in 1775, with the colonelcy of the Ninth dragoons; he was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1777, to that of lieut.-general in 1782, and to that of general in 1796. He died in 1801.

Sir James St. Clair-Erskine, Bart.

Appointed 1st August, 1801.

James Erskine, eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Erskine, Baronet, of Alva, entered the army as sub-brigadier and cornet in the first troop (now first regiment) of life guards, on the 12th of March, 1778; in December following he was appointed lieutenant in the twenty-first light dragoons; in 1780 he was promoted to a captaincy in the nineteenth light dragoons; in 1781 he was removed to the fourteenth light dragoons, and in 1782 he was aide-de-camp to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which country he afterwards performed the duty of assistant adjutant-general. In 1783 he was promoted to the majority of the eighth

light dragoons; in 1789 he took the additional sirname of St. Clair; and in 1792 he obtained the lieut.-colonelcy of the twelfth light dragoons.

On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793, he served with his regiment at Toulon; he subsequently performed the duties of adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, and served at the capture of the island of Corsica, in 1794. In the following year he was appointed aide-de-camp to King George III., with the rank of colonel in the army.

In 1796, when the Queen of Portugal refused to ratify a treaty with the French republic, and agreed to receive British troops into her ports, Colonel Sir James St. Clair-Erskine was appointed to act as brigadier-general in Portugal; in January, 1798, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and proceeding from Portugal to the Mediterranean, he was present at the reduction of the island of Minorca, where he remained as commander-in-chief on the island, after the departnre of Lieut.-General Sir C. Stuart, until the end of 1799, when he returned to England, and was rewarded with the colonelcy of the Sussex fencible cavalry. He obtained an appointment on the staff of North Britain, in 1800; and, the Sussex fencible cavalry having been disbanded, he was appointed colonel of the NINTH light dragoons in 1801. On the decease of his maternal uncle, in January, 1805, he succeeded to the dignity of EARL OF ROSSLYN, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester; he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general on 1st January,

1805, and placed on the staff in Ireland; he was removed on the 25th of November, 1806, to the staff of North Britain. In the same year he was again placed on the staff in Portugal.

In 1807 the EARL OF ROSSLYN served under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Denmark and at the capture of Copenhagen. In 1809 he commanded a division of light infantry in the Walcheren expedition. On returning from Walcheren in September, 1809, he was re-appointed to the staff of North Britain: he was removed to the command of the troops in the Kent district in January, 1812, and continued to hold that appointment until June, 1814, when he was promoted to the rank of general. His lordship's experience in military affairs was such as to occasion frequent references to be made to him on official subjects, particularly on those connected with the cavalry service, and his judgment was highly respected.

The EARL OF ROSSLYN enjoyed the reputation of being a most amiable man; he was upwards of twenty years a member of the house of commons before he succeeded to the peerage; in 1820 he was constituted a knight grand cross of the order of the bath; and in 1829 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and appointed keeper of the privy seal; in 1834 he was constituted lord-president of the council during Sir Robert Peel's administration. He died in January, 1837, at Dysart-house, Fifeshire, having been the Colonel of the NINTH LANCERS for the extraordinary period of thirty-six years.

SAMUEL NEED.

Appointed 30th January, 1837.

THIS officer was appointed cornet in the first dragoon guards in 1784, lieutenant in 1786, and captain in 1793, and in 1796 he was promoted to the majority of the twenty-seventh, afterwards twenty-fourth, light dragoons. Having embarked for the East Indies he was present, while on the voyage, at the capture of the armament which the Dutch had equipped to retake the Cape of Good Hope. He served in India during all the campaigns of Lord Lake, and was at numerous battles and sieges; in these difficult services he acquired the reputation of a brave and efficient officer, and during the two last campaigns he commanded a brigade of cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1802; to that of major-general in 1814, and lieut.-general in 1830; in January, 1837, King William IV. conferred on him the colonelcy of the NINTH, OR QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS, which he retained until his decease, in 1839.

JAMES WALLACE SLEIGH.

Appointed 24th August, 1839.

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